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The Great Lie in the Durborow Bill. The Dunnorow or Bunco bill, which has been introduced in Congress for the benefit of Chicago, appropriates \$6,530,000 from the United States Treasury as follows:

Five million dollars outright for expenditure on the work of preparing the Fair grounds and buildings; work for which Chicago squarely promised to furnish every dollar needed when she sought the privilege of holding the Fair. This five million dollars is nothing more or less than a Government subscription to the stock of the Illinois corporation known as the World's Columbian Exposition. It is not the Goverument loan that was at first proposed, and for which there would be a precedent, frall and bad as the precedent is, in the Government's advance loan of \$1,500,000 to the management of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. That loan was subsequently repaid to the Government by Philadelphia. The 35,000,000 which Chicago Government would stand on the same ground as the private subscribers to the may bereafter be enjoicd into outling their money into an enterprise that has a wide mouth and no bettem.

The bill also appropriates seven hundred thousand dollars for judges, examiners, medals, and so forth; two hundred thousand dollars for salaries and expenses of the World's Columbian Commission; twentyfive thousand dollars for deficiencies aircady existing in this extravagant account; one hundred and twenty-five thousand deliars for the expenses of the Board of Lady Managers during one fiscal year, and five hundred thousand dollars more for the Government exhibit. Altogether, besides the \$5,000,000 which Chicago wants from the National Treasury to re-Here itself of that amount of expenditure, the Dunnorow bill appropriates \$1,550,000 on Government account, in addition to the liberal appropriation of the original bill of 1800, when Mr. SPRINGER assured Congress that \$500,000 or \$600,000 would be ample, and that Chicago would not ask Congress for a dollar beyond that.

Coming before Congress with a proposition as impudent as that which is sketched in the two preceding paragraphs, it would be strange if the Chicago bunco experts had no pretext to allege. They have a pretext, and it is a stupendous lie. It is contained in the preamble to the bill approprinting \$6,550,000 to promote business interests and real estate values in the bunco metropolis of Illinois.

The preamble to the DURBOROW bill purports to explain why Chicago, having pledged itself not to ask one dollar of the Government, is now asking \$6,550,000. It states the fact of the passage of the bill of 1890, and goes on thus:

" Wherem, When the act aforesaid was passed and approved, ten sullions of dollars was deemed adequate and suffcome to make all needful and proper preparation for the holding of said international Exposition, and said act provided as a condition precedent to designating Chicare as the site of said Exposition that the citizens of said dity should provide an adequate and suitable site and said sum of ten millions of dollars for the purpose of producing the said Exposition; and said site having been furnished and accepted by the World's Columbian Commission and more than the Sen millions of dollars provided for as required by the set of Congress, and the work of preparation having progressed in a manner satisfactory, on a plan and more creditable to the people of the United States; and industrial arts and applied sciences, and the universal inerest felt and taken in said-Exposition by the people of the several States and Territories of the United States and the foreign nations of the world rendered it necessary. Selectermine a plan and scope of said Exposition and to sonstruct larger buildings and provide more extended facilities for its accommodation than have been necesnery in any previous Exposition, familying according to megful asimates a necessary expenditure of not few than eight no of dollars in excess of the ten millions of dollars avail-

able under said act of Congress; and Whereas, The people of the United States have patriotically inaugurated and given please to every forard said enterprise to success, in a manner commensurate with the importance of the event to be commemorated and so as to comport with the dignity and honor of the nation, which can only be accomplished by Congress shall render such financial at I under such act as the people of the United Bates may of right demand; therefore, by it enacted." Le.

This merely puts into the lingo of speculative finance and bunco the argument largely employed in the lobbies at Washington and in the press of Chicago by the promoters of this huge and unconstitutional subsidy. They say, as the preamble sets forth, that the nation pledged itself to carry forward to success a certain sort of a Fair: that Chicago patriotically consented to undertake the job in behalf of the nation. upon the express understanding that the Fair was to be a ten-inillion-dollar Fair; that Chicago has been forced by the nation into making preparations for a twenty-milliondollar Fair, and that the nation is therefore bound in honor and in equity to step up and pay the difference.

Now, note the lie. Chicago was so anxlous to get the Government's countenance for the enterprise of its local ambition that it promised to raise any sum that was needed without asking a dollar of the Government. Its proposition was to raise ten millions. Whether it has raised ten millions or can ever raise ten millions is not yet clearly known, but the question is not material. It voluntarily undertook a \$10.-000,000 Fair. The bill called for a \$10,000,000 Fair, because that was Chicago's proposisition, and the Fair, on political considerations which need not be recited, was voted to Chicago. New York was gives eight of the fifteen hours to Greek on hand at Washington offering to and Latin, he will read DENOSTHENDS, the produce a \$15,000,000 Fair and to ask nothing of the Government. The more liberal and more honest proposition of New York was rejected by Congress, and Chicago's alleged \$10,000,000 was assumed as the outside limit of expenditure. Every dollar of expenditure beyond that sum which the preparation of the show has cost, or may ost, has been incurred simply and solely by Chleago's own wide-eyed folly and reckless extravagance: and it has been incurred deliberately, with a view to Chicago's local have read in French some novels of Dau- to the guidant Essex on this score, the Conprofit, and to making the United States Gor- DET, ABOUT, THEURERT, and HALEVY, two stitution, under Capt. laxed Hills, can ment pay the piper.

The mendacious preamble of the DURBORow bill, therefore, sets forth that Chicago undertook to produce a certain sort of a three years in French composition and in gloomy for us at sea as well as on land. Fair upon the assurance of Congress that a Fair of that sort could be produced for \$10,000,000, and that it should not cost thicago more than \$10,000,000; that Chicago has been deceived as to the cost of the un- Press and Witten's Lessing's Press, and he dertaking, and that the Government is will have read Lussino's Laccoon and captured on other side. Under these unitetherefore responsible for the difference! The very language of the Act of 1890, it is have been exercised in German composition | turning from Europe, fell in with a British

to \$10,000,000; anything beyond that is the business of the Federal Government.

Note the lie, we say. The Act of 1895

pecified \$10,000,000 merely because \$10,000,-

000 was Chicago's own figure. If the men-

tion of \$10,000,000 in the Act has any force or significance whatever, it is to render illegal any expenditure beyond that sum which Chleago may have made or contracted to make. The Act of 1890 authorized the Columbian Commission to accept the site, &c., when it was satisfied that the Illinois corperation had "an actual and bena fide subscription which should secure the payment of at least \$5,000,000," and that" the further sum of \$5,000,000, making in all \$10,000,000," would be "provided by said corporation in ample time for its needful use during the prosecution of the work for the complete preparation for said Exposition." And then the Act went on to declare in language as clear as the English language can be made, that "the United States shall not in any manner, nor under any circumstances, be liable for any of the acts, doings, proceedings, or representations of said corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, its officers, agents, servants, or employees, or any of them, or for any subscriptions to its capital stock, or for any certificates of stock, bonds, mortgages, or obligations of any kind Issued by said corporation, or for any debts, liabilities, or expenses of any kind whatever attending ach corporation, or accruing by reason of the same.

A third time, note the ile in the Dunnonow bill. The \$10,000,000 mentioned in the World's Fair Act of 1800 fixed the minimum asks could not be thus republ. If any- of Chicago's contribution, under which thing were left after the Fair was over, the she might proceed with the Government's genetion. The Dunnerow bill new before Commercia represents the \$10,000,000 as if it stock of the Elizab corporation, the city | were a maximum required of Chicago by the of Chicago, and any other subscribers that | Government, and as if the Government were liable for any expenses beyond the \$10,000,000, incurred by the Bilinois corporation, or averaing by reason of the same. It is masty, but it is characteristic.

## Columbia, Cornell, and Dartmouth.

In a previous survey of the catalogues of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton universities we indiented the quantity of strainments satensibly required for the degree of Backclor of Arts. We purposely left out of view these students who obtain honors or try for them, and confined ourselves to those passmen who choose for their elective studies the Latin and Greek, German and French languages. We shall follow the same method in examining the requirements for the same degree at three other distinguished colleges, to wit: Columbia, Cornell, and Dartmouth. Columbia has not followed the example of

Harvard in admitting students who possess

no knowledge of the Greek language. Ap-

plicants for matriculation are examined in the English, Latin, and Greek grammars. in Greek and Latin prosody, and in Greek and Latin composition. They must also be conversant with the rudiments of ancient and modern geography and of ancient history: they must have mastered arithmetic. including the metric system, and the clements of algebra and plane geometry. They must further present the following books, or their equivalents, in the Latin and Greek languages, viz.: Five books of CESAR'S Commentaries on the Gallie War, the Eclogues of Vingil, the Catiline of Sal-LUST, the first six books of Vingil's Eneid, six orations of Ciceno, four books of XENO-PHON's Anabasis, and three books of Ho-MER's Hiad. They are not obliged to exhibit any knowledge of any modern language. Passing to the college curriculum, we find that all the studies of the freshman and sophomore year are prescribed, except that an undergraduate may choose either French or German. A student, therefore, who desires to study Greek and Latin, French, and German as much as possible throughout the course, will take one of the two last-named languages in his first year, the other in his second, and both in raphy, ancient and modern. At Dartmouth the last two years. During the freshman all the studies of the freshman year are year he must devote three hours a week to the English language and literature, five hours to mathematics, three hours to Greek, and three hours to Latin. In the sophomore year he must allot three hours a week to English, mathematics, Greek and Latin respectively, two hours a week to history and one to chemistry. It is impossible, consequently, to obtain an A. B. degree at Columbia without being carried through algebra, geometry, plane and spherical; conic sections, plane and analytical trigonometry, spherical trigonometry, mensuration and surveying. One must also be able to pass an examination in Fowne's Elementary Chemistry, and in Mysn's medieval and modern history. In Greek and Latin during the first two years on undergraduate will have continued to practise writing Greek and Latin prose, and he will have read three books of the Odysaey. two books of HERODOTUS, three plays of EURIPIDES, and either XENOPHON'S Memorabilia, or two books of Thuckpines. He will likewise be examined in the Odes, Epodes, and Carmen Seculare of Horace. in Cicino's treatises de Andeitia and de Senecute, in the Epistles and Ara Poetica of Honace, and in two books of Livy. In the junior year at Columbia the pre-

week and include the English language and literature, history, political economy, and logic, besides Greek and Latin. Four hours a week must also be devoted to elective studies, and we assume, for the purpose of comparison, that these will be given to German and French. The prescribed Greek and Latin of the junior year comprehends not only Greek and Latin prose composition, but exercises in Greek versification. The following books must be read, viz.: a drama of Sophoches, select orations of Lystas, and one dialogue of Plato, or the | honor of the first capture of a British war Philippies of DEMOSTHENES, the Satires of JUVENAL, and the Tusculans of Cickho. Iu the senior year all the studies are elective, and, if we assume that the undergraduate gives eight of the fifteen hours to Greek the Essex carried thirty-two 32-pounders New Testament, and Eschylus or Pindar, | 6151 so that very soon after opening the Memechini of Practics, Ovid, and some | fire, the crew of the little British craft, specimens of early Latin. The undergrad- which, having captured one of our transnate can, if he choose, give the whole of the | ports had made up to the Essen, taking her remaining seven hours to French and German. It is difficult to say how much of | quit their guns, and within eight minutes these two languages a Columbia gandinate | to strike their dag. This conquest, though will have acquired, as he does not gratifying, was inevitable; whereas that of offer either for admission, and cannot take | the Constitution was gained over a craft both in either of the first two years. We nearer her own size and strength. may safely assume, however, that he will modern comedies, two classical dramas, and | claim them again for ancess in a trial of Frenchessays on modern French literature. | seamanship between herself and a British He will also have had continual practice for speaking French, which is the idiom of the | The British frighte Belykiers, while convoyclass room. In German ho will have shown | log a first of their dantmen, had escaped himself conversant with Whitney's accomnear, and with parts of Bremman's demo's

scribed studies occupy eleven hours per

work required for an A. B. degree at Columbla. We have no means of determining the minimum amount of proficiency expected of students who pay their college fees, and who, of course, constitute the great majority. All we can learn upon the point is that to entitle an undergraduate to free tuition he must maintain in each department of study a standing in scholarship expressed by 7 of a scale in which 10 is the maximum, or an average standing of 8 in all departments. Waiving the question of thoroughness, upon which we can throw no light, we should say that, as regards the field of work in Greek, Latin, German, and French, an A. D. degree at Columbia represents quite as much as it does at Harvard. In Cornell the requirements for admis-

sion to the freshman class in the case of a student intending to take the degree of Bachelor of Arts include a specified knowledge of the English language and literature; of the rudiments of geography, political and physical; of American history; and of physiology and hygiene. A candidate must also present arithmetic, including the metric system, and the elements of nigebra and plane geometry. He must likewise have read in Greek at least one hundred pages of Attic prose and eighteen hundred lines of Homes, and have acquired such facility as will enable him to read at sight simple passages of Attie prose. In Latin he will be examined in four books of CASAR on the Gallie War, in the Eclogues of Vin-GIL and six books of the Zincid, six orations of Cicino, and Sallusr's Catiline. He will also be expected to translate at signt passages of average difficulty from Casan and Cicano, and to put a piece of connected English into Latin prose. He will, finally, be required to be familiar with the outlines of Greek and Roman history. and of ancient geography. It is obvious that if we look only at the quantity of attain-Cornell than Harvard, so far as the Latin language is concerned, and it is well known that no knowledge of Greek is exacted at the latter institution. We should note, however, that if a student at Cornell desires to give as much of his time as possible to French and German, as well as Greek and Latin, he will apparently have to enter for the degree of Bachelor of Letters as well as that of Bachelor of Arts. Otherwise, he will have to content himself as at Columbia with pursuing each of those studies during only three of the four years. At Cornell all the studies of the freshman, and most of those of the sophomore year, are prescribed. in the junior and senior years, on the other hand, they are nearly all elective. Without reviewing the work done in detail, we may say that in the two ancient and in the two modern languages mentioned it is as regards scope fully equal to that supposed to have been performed by the same class of students at Columbia. Honors are conferred at Cornell for theses of conspicuous excellence, but not for general or special proficiency in studies. The catalogue affords us no means of ascertaining the minimum of thoroughness required for an A. B.

degree. We come now to Dartmouth, the college of DANIEL WEBSTER and RUFUS CHOATE. Here, also, the authorities have refused to dislodge Greek from its traditional place among the requirements for admission. A candidate for matriculation at Dartmouth will be examined in Greek grammar, inciuding prosody, and in four books of the Anabasis and two of the Iliad. He will also be expected to translate English into Greek. In Latin he must offer four books of CASAR'S Gallie War, six orations of CICERO, VIRGIL'S Georgies, and six books of the Eneld, and, besides being conversant with Latin grammar, including prosody, he must be able to write simple Latin prose. He must, moreover, be proficient in arithmetic, including the metric system, in algebra as far as the quadratic equations, in plane geometry, in the English language and literature, and in the elements of Greek. Roman, and American history, and of geogprescribed, and in the sorhomers except the Calculus. On the other hand, certain studies are elective in the junior year, and a much larger proportion in the senior year. Both French and German are apparently prescribed in the sophomore year and elective afterward. We observe that in the senior year those who have studied German during the two preceding years are expected to read KANT. A student who gives all the hours permitted by the schedule to Greek and Latin, German and French, will traverse a field substantially identical with that marked out for undergraduates of similar tastes at Cornell and Columbia. Provision is made at Dartmouth for special honors and honorable mention, but we scan the catalogue in vain for information touching the minimum amount of proficiency required for an A. B. degree. It seems to us a pity that all colleges that desire to maintain or enhance the reputation of their diplomas do not announce that no A. B. degree will be conferred upon a student who does not attain at least an average of 7 on a scale of 10 in all the studies which he professes to pursue.

## Old Ironsides.

Not many people may know that the old frigate Constitution, so renowned in our annals, is still included among the vessels of the navy. She is dismantled, as might be expected at her age, and is kept in that condition at Portsmouth, N. H. She is a craft of 2,200 tons displacement, and now carries no battery in place of the forty-four

guns of the days of her glory. It was the Constitution that, after the inauspicious opening on land of our war with Great Britain, eighty years ago, led off a series of splendid victories on the sea. The vessel undoubtedly belongs to the Essex, Capt. David Ponten, whose defeat of the Alert occurred six days before the Constitution destroyed the Guerrière. But and the Abert only twenty 18-poundto be a merchantman, were compelled to

But while yielding the laurels of priority squadron. Till then affairs were looking from a whole squadren of our war ships, whereas our Nautitus had struck to an Emportentialisation, issuig the first war ship Nathan the Wise. He will furthermore | ward circumstances, the Constitution, re-

During four days she was chased by this squadron. Through calm and through breeze the flight and pursuit went on. At one time she had boats out towing her; at another, her crew were handing upon a kedge anchor that had been carried out and dropped a long distance phead. On the fourth day the longed for wind came, and, with every sail set, the Constitution drew away from her pursuers, the scene when five frigates were standing on the same tack and the Constitution was showing her heels to her enemies, being often recounted, eighty years ago. Some of the historians describe this as the first of our triumphs on the sea in that war.

But in our time, of course, the fame of the Constitution is more familiarly associated with her capture of the Guerrière. It was on the 19th of August, 1812, that the two vessels met, both eager for a fight. The scene was oil the coast of Massachusetts. The British craft, commanded by the gallant DACRES, was first to open fire, but HULL manusered his vessel into the right position before he replied. The enemy's mizzenmast soon went by the board, followed by her mainmast. When she struck she was, in fact, so completely used up that she could not be taken into port. and had to be blown up. The Constitution was superior in tonnage and complement, carried more guns, and threw a much heavier weight of metal in her broadside; still the vessels were near enough matched for the victory to produce a tremendous impression on both sides of the ocean. ALISON describes the "shock of this unwonted naval disaster" in England, where the belief that Britannia ruled the waves was so profound that the American navy had seemed to be a mere mouthful for her. That same year the Constitution, under

BAINBRIDGE, gained another great victory over the Java, off the coast of Brazil. The ments prescribed, it is more unflicult to enter | Java, like her predecessor, was a 38-gun ship, and in the battle she lost foremast and mizzenmast, besides a part of her bowsprit; while, to complete the parallel, like the Guerrière, she was so wrecked in the fight that she had to be blown up. It was a great exhibition of good seamanship and superior gunnery on the part of the American vessel; for, as Coopen says, "the Java had been literally picked to pieces by shot, spar following spar, until she had not one left." Her loss in killed

Finally, in 1815, under command of Commodore STEWART, the famous old ship made a double capture of the British frigate Cyane and sloop Levant.

Old Ironsides, as she had come to be called during the war, was launched at Boston in 1797; and who knows but when the hundredth anniversary of that event comes around, she may again be put into commission, so as to receive centennial honors?

### A Much Slandered Weed.

For some years past the chemists employed by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture have been investigating the properties of the popularly terrible "loce weed," the leaves of which are believed to make insane all animals that eat of them. The investigations have not succeeded as yet in clearing up the mystery of the dreaded plant; on the contrary, they seem even to

have deepened it. So far from there being only one loco weed, there seem to be no fewer than seven plants endowed by popular consent with the power of making animals mad. These, in the order of their distribution are Oxytropis Lamberti, Astragalus mollissimus, Malcastrum coccineum, Sophora sericea, Amarantus albus, Rhamms lanccolata, and, perhaps, Astragalus tridactylicus. These plants begin to appear, says Mr. SAYRE, the chief chemist of the Kansas Board of Agriculture. about the southern border of the State at about the ninety-ninth meridian and extend into the Indian Territory in almost a direct line south, and into Kansas in rather a northwesterly direction. From this eastern boundary line the loco weed is found more or less plentifully until the mountains of Colorado are River, nearly to the southern borders of New Mexico, its growth assumes considerable importance. The western boundary line is indicated by the one hundredth meridian." Thus, according to Mr. SAYEE, its chief habitat is a strip of territory

about 70 miles broad and 350 miles long. "The alleged peculiar effects of the loco plant upon animals," says Mr. Sayne, "are too well known to require special reference, To the plant is ascribed an intoxicating property tending to a neculiar form of insanity." The name is due to the Mexicans, who gave to the garabanzillo, or chickweed, the name of herba loco, or insane herb.

As long ago as 1835 Mr. SAVRE began his investigation of the dreaded plant, and repeatedly thereafter he has made studies of it. An exhaustive chemical analysis showed nothing that should act with such terrible effect on animals. Crystals, obtained by long and complicated treatment of the powdered leaves of the Astragabis mollissimus, when evaporated in chloroform over a gentle heat, evolved a disagreeable odor; but nothing worse than that was found. Mr. SAYER experimented upon himself, taking as much as an ounce of the crude alkaloid of the drug every three hours: it "produced not even the slightest effect upon the nerves, upon the pupil of the eye, and not much other than a stimulating effect upon the stomach and circulation." An assistant of Mr. SAYRE, however, concluded, after careful experiment, that the active principle of the plant was a powerful mydriatic, like atropine. Mr. SAYRE's experiments, however, do not bear out this conclusion.

After searching for nearly three years, Mr. Sayne in 1887 found a cow afflicted with the "loco habit." "She was four years old," he says, "though no larger than at two years. The loco had not only stopped her growth, but made her quite poor, and gave her a wasted appearance. She seemed stupid, debilitated, unsteady in her movements, the breathing short and rapid, with muscular force very much impaired. Whether walking or standing, it was seemingly beyond her power to so control the muscles as to keep her head perfectly still. Hereyes had exhibited a wild stare, so said,

but this had recently disappeared." A post-mortem examination of this afflicted animal showed a generally congested state of the organs, but it did not show that the disease was due to any malefleent action of the loco plant.

More recently Dr. Ray, a Kentucky physician to Colorado, investigated three cases of horses alleged to be locoed, reporting on them to Mr. SATRE. He described their condition as follows:

"No. 1. Norman stainen, eighteen months old, sec-"No. 2 I ack mare, sixteen months old, fifth and stath weeks of condition No. 5 Brown mars, sax years old, third month of

While in a lot near the house they moved showly

feverish and thirsty; could not be led by halter, and with difficulty driven; would neither go backward themselves, nor could they be forced; would rear, plumer, and kies if attempted to be confined to batter, or even in small enclosure; tearing down states and states various times by their constant motion of brining and kinking. All sermed to be senseless, and, while esemingly revenue for ford, would put nontrentian to feed powed in trough before them, but would term to follow freely standing by them, and calling attention by comments
feed from the hand. In trough they would not their
jaws to repletion, and by rubbing jaws and the of would thew and awalow afew mouthfuls, turns away from trough almost as soon as lett abons. It tood from entities at the times and also at the times objects. In feeding, they would push the mouths from fercial against the bettern of trought.

and compress the foot, biting, as it were, at bottom That all or any of lines three cases ever are much or any of the line weed I cannot prove. They were dolowed a number of times through the pasture weeks lecombonnets and were never seen to make our self-tion of this weed; would occasionally not it, while, on the other hand, a sucking colt with them would eat freely of it and is fat and hearty, showing not elightest symptoms of til effect. Query: If inco possent il doubt ha, might not the mother's milk annuale in: "I do not consider loca directly or indirectly the cause of the condition, but am of the opinion that what is called 'incued' is, first, conception of this brain and spinal marrow (causing bindless and first symptotis); and, second, softening, to a greater or less extent. The theory of softening and congestion is berne out by a post mortem made by Dr. J. M. Parragon of Ends. Kiowa county, Col., who found both train and marrow in a broken-down, softened state. Hundreds and then sands of cattle run upon the plains and fields of cold rado, Kansas, and New Mexico, where the wood abounds. If so many eat of the weed, why are there

not more affected?

"Upon the theory alvanced the three cases were treated by free blistering to the top of the head, ex-tending well back on the neck, repeating two or three times as blister showed disposition to head; caloned in 60-grain doses every second or third night. After a tion of calomel, sulphate of iron to spoonful doses two or three times a day as a tonic, giving soit corn of shorts, moistened, feeding in moderate quantities at first, increasing as digestion improved.

"No. 1 recovered; No. 2 much improved and recov ering; No. 3 not beneated, too far gone at beginning; was supposed to have been bitten on jaw by rattlesnake just before showing indicated can litton.

Dr. RAY seems to have had exceptional opportunities for studying animals alleged to be locoed, and as his conclusions in these cases agree with Mr. SAYRE's, made more than two years previously, it seems reasonable to believe that the loco weed, in spite of the long time that it has been held guilty, is really innocent of the evil ascribed to it. Such a conclusion will prove unacceptable to many persons; but it seems, nevertheless, to be just and unavoidable.

## To the Highlands for Health.

The proportion of American families that tain air, however, were recognized ages be-Europe. One of the most interesting passages in Manco Pono's travels is his account of the custom of the people of Badakshan to visit their highlands for health. They believed that, for many diseases, there was no specific equal to the bracing mountain air. Many of their invalids went

they are not numbered among the newseatropical region are to white colonists.

clambering over the glaciers in the Central lages of wattled buts were many miles mountaineering, but because their health was impaired, and their chosen sanitarium was among the gineiers.

world where the entire population of a large lowlands in the fall. The mount southwestern Persia, among which the river Karun takes its rise, are the summer home of the Bakhtiari Lurs. Late in May, every path leading up from the dusty winter camping ground of the tribes becomes a thronged highway, and for a fortaight the interminable procession steadily climbs to the loftier altitudes of the mountain valleys. By the middle of June a great colony, estimated to number 250,050 people, with all their eattle, sheep, dogs, and poultry, and all the paraphernalia of nomadic life, have populated the silent valleys and hill pasares, and at night their countless camp fires gleam like the lights of cities. If, a month enrier, a traveller should pass among these atterly deserted mountains, he would be surprised to find the hill slopes covered with grain crops and irrigation ditches. The crops were sown in the fall before the migration to the lowlands began, and they will be reaped in the summer when the mountain valleys teem again with human life.

Mountains are not among the least of our blessings in this world, abounding as it does with good things.

# A Bill to Forbid Cremation.

Senator SMITH has introduced at Albany a bill to prohibit all disposition of human podies except by burial.

The purpose of the measure, of course, ta to make illegal the cremation of the dead. It requires that they shall be buried. Yet the time will come, obviously, when the population of this metropolitan district will be so great that it will need every square foot of land for the uses of the living. It will have none to spare for the dead.

At present Long Island is the great burial

place for this district; but even Long Island may have no room for graveyands a few hundred yours hence. No part of the world seems to be more surely destined to e the home of a vast population than this long and narrow island. From Hunter's Point to Montank Point it is sure to be erowded with so rule a hundred years hence. To the northward the densely populated region is likely to comprise all Westshop or ounty by that this, on I to the westward, In New Jersey the populous area will extend far. To the southward lies the sea, and even on the water artificial islands may afford room for babitations for the terming population which will make this the most densely people! part of the globe. If the region goes on increasing in population even at a rate which a hundred years hence

will be slight as a migraed with what it is a new, 40,000,000 of people may be here in 2,000. they must be ! Vast as will be the number | of the living, it was to small by the side of | b

The people who care to offer any active opposition to the full of Senator Sairre will before housest. Unfainting has been go on you keep York for a sec eral year to the domaind upon the theirimpudently held, limits Chicago's obligation and conversation. Such is the range of the laquedron led by the Africa, a 64-gun ship. I seed siven and turning from trough to trains from trough to train and turning from trough to the train and turning from trough to train and turning from trough to the train and turning from trough trough trough trough trough troug

a crying evil. It does not call for a reform

to get rid of it. Why, then, is there any justification for derlering with the right of the few people who exercise it to reduce the bodies of their dend to ashes instead of allowing them to decay slowly in the earth?

Politics Only. An observation of our esteemed contemporary, the Albany Evening Journal, conis a manifest germ of high respect for the prospect of Senator Hint's becoming President, but that does not constitute our main reason for reproducing it:

"If Davis B. Hitt. was a millionaire, nothing could retent his nomination for the Pri-cetion would be almost a certainty." communition for the Presidency, and his

This is fashionable cant applied to a gher subject than usual, and it is proortionately great in its absurdity. With the exception of George Washington and SAMPER J. TILDEN, and possibly John QUINCY ADAMS, no millionaire has ever een elected President, though many ave attempted to get themselves noninated. Moreover, the expenditure of money has never been a factor in Governor Hill's extraordinarily successful pubic career. About all the money that politics has cost him is what he would have carned if he had devoted himself to some other pursuit. When he was elected Senator, no one heard so much as the chink of a penny; and the foundation of his looming Presidential candidacy is politics, of the pure and Democratic kind.

There has been no money in politics for DAVID BENNETT HILL, and no money in HILL polities for any one.

A good many statesmen in our present Legislature seem to be auxious to afford me usual opportunities for showing his dispusiion to serve the public to the fion. bone W. Myens, Comptroller of New York.

The language of resolutions commending a candidate for the Presidency is not to be criticised too closely, but we think that the indiana Republicans go a little too tar in saving that Gen. Hannison "has lifted the nation higher"-lift higher is good "in greatness power, and dignity." Gen. Hannison is a very espectable man, and his abilities are border understood than they were a couple of years ago, but even in the most optimistic retrospect of his Administration he cannot Imagine that he has lifted the nation in greatness, power, or dignity. The lifting is done by the people, not by the President.

It is a genuine Republican Idea which is expressed in this taffy-dripping resolution, the idea that the Government should be allpowerful. The words we have quoted would e more appropriate in a notice of Lowis XIV. than in the calegy of an American President.

It is an interesting report that Miss Anna Dickinson is about to resume the business of lecturing. When Miss Diversion first entered the lecture field, more than thirty years ago, she was a spirited and attractive lecturer, especially when she dilated upon "Woman's Rights and Wrongs;" and even at this time, when her mind is more fully matured than it was when she was but 20 years old, she still possesses, according to the reports sent out by her friends, much of the vivacity and energy of ler early life. She has had afflictions in recent times, and may have had grievances, but it is subtilat they have not broken her spirit or dulled het oratory; and it is to be hoped that she will lecture upon themes of an elevating rather than of a melancholy kind. She made a mistake, twenty-eight years ago, when she opposed the rediction of President Arraham Lincoln. but she certainly displayed' pluck eight years afterward in supporting the candidacy of Horace Greekey. She made a number of mistakes in the course of her career as a leeurer; but she has doubtless learned wisdom from her long and varied experience in public affairs. Her friends of other days will be interested in her reappearance on the platform and will wish her well.

We have not a doubt that the viands hat are to be served at the banquet of the Vegetarian Society will be savory and succuent, nourishing and wholesome; and we have not a doubt that the potables of the banquet will be relishable and lickerish. We have in this world hundreds of varieties of fuscious sorts of nuts, from the North Carolina peanut to the West India cocountt; we have eggs. milk, choose, butter, and loss of other tap-lop dibles besides animal flesh, which is a kind of food dete tell and never eaten by millions of people in Asia, some of whom are fat.

There will be plenty of choice comestibles at the banquet of the Vegetarian Society, without the flesh of beasts, or of fishes either. There is a great deal to be said in favor of egetarlanism. Intreth, it has been approved by many of the sages, and pacts and scientists, and saints and reformers of ancient and modern times, though not by Mesus or Solomon or Homen or Shakespeare or Dr. Depen-It is to be presumed, by the way, that Dr.

Derew has been invited to the vegetarian banquet, and if he can be induced to make a speech in favor of vegetarianism, the butchers of the town might as well shut up shop.

## The Russian Famine-An Appeal,

To the Epition of Tax Sex-Sire in acknowledgment of your generous and helpful articles relative to the amine in Russia, I would say that the Russian Famine Relef Committee and the Rel Cross U.S. A will be glad to cooperate with you in laying before your read-ers any information within our power to give. The need of over 20,000,000 of starying fellow beings ! imminent, the gravactes of America are overflowing with riod's gracious increase, and the ever sady gen-erosity of the propiets only a satisfactor call to give.

To the Editor of The Sex. We scattled a week goes by that the newspapers don't have teannounce that anoth er injured husband seeks to have his homer of shed by metily despatching the male which it is a definefearity. Now, why in heaven's manners of 1 fear some pure stiment be dealt to the west an early is quite a it paties. It is fur place to repute in a sit when he fe

day the farethat the maps of the Tox separations are compelled to endure during what is called the not may a thought a farethat are appropriately a farethat the farethat and balling replyre are well-coming travellers to St. Augustine and

and the second strains and a time . of motion and some paragraph cressors and more of impression is that it is now less than it was according to a resource product of the paragraph contained by using that rate out of the paragraph c

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The suddenness with which stagnation has paralyzed the society world and the dead stop to which its members have been brought by the arrivat of Lent is something quite unusual. Even sewing classes are few and far between. and those actually existing are so sternly meral and conscientious, that genuine bona fide needlework is exacted from every member, albeit many of them scarcely know the top from the bottom of the garments they are ashioning. Avery light and meagre luncheon follows the hour of toil, and even the latest candal and the refreshing bit of gossip is told with inted breath and deferred to the hour of five o'clock tea for enlargement of detail. Of theatre clubs the number is few and the meet-ings rather dull, as, except for those who like 'A Trip to Chinatown" by way of Lenten warning and discipline, there is nothing in the

least exciting on the carpet.

The last performance of the Metropolitan Opera House Company closed the season yesterday, and the greatest tenor and the greatest bacitone of modern times will be heard there no more at present. The evening performances during the week have been well attended as to numbers, but by quite a novel style of audience. Country cousins seem to have taken the place of stately dames, and sewelled crowns have been exchanged for very dowdy bonnets. The one exception was the matines performance of "Faust" Wednesday, when excitement and enthusiasm almost took the roof off the house.

When the door closes upon operatio performances the reign of concerts begins; for New Yorkers must have music, and whether it he an orchestra or a plane organ, there is no time of the year and hardly of the day when tuneful strains are not heard. With Paderewski's next series of classical music his season will also be drawing to a close, and the great planist, who delles all other selebrated performers to cellipse or even to and him, will be off to other fields. Dancing will be the next craze smong

acherites and penitants, and afternoons or

evenings with Carmencian in charming rooms

and studies are again coming to the front. A

adv well known in society took a small

party to Mr. Miner's studio in the University

building one evening last week, where Car-

mencita was the leading attraction. The is-

dies preferred and believed themselves to be unknown, but the men were Mr. John Cadwal-

der, Mr. Henry Adams, Mr. Cabot Ledge, and

In John Hay of Washington, Carmencita's

rices for private exhibitions have advanced

o considerably since last year that in the ab-

nce of Astors and Vanderblits it may be dif-

inuit for her to secure engagements. For

those who make skirt dancing on reasonable

terms their favorite source of amusement, however, it is said that Miss Leio Faller, with

all her magical effects of light and color, is

The rage for danner parties does not subside

as time goes on. Indeed, roses will be bloom-

ing and strawberries peoping out in the open

air before there is any cossation of these popu-

ar fends. During the week there have been

large dinners, with every delicacy and decora-tion, at Mrs. Ogden Goelet's, Mrs. W. B. Cut-

ting's, Mrs. James W. Gerard's, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop's, Mrs. Nicholas Fish's, Mrs. Bradish

Johnson's, and Mrs. George B. De Forest's,

Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer gave one of her su-

perb banquets on Thursday evening for a

party of young people, who were afterward

brides of the autumn and early winter, Mrs. W. Butler Duncan and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan.

vere present, as were also Miss Amy Bend.

Miss Catherine Cameron, Miss Flora Davis,

and several others, with his Serene Highness Prince Isenberg von Bierstein heading the list

selected the same play for their evening's

largely filled with society people.

amusement, so that the boxes and stalls were

The rush of theatricals, bazaars, and variety

shows, generally for charity's sweet sake, has come early this year. Easter week is the

usual time for these entertainments, but

probably the obligations and exactions of Lens

present the most favorable opportunity for a good sale of tickets. The concert for the Rus-

sian relief fund last night was, of course, a

distinguished success. A phalanx of rich and

beautiful women, backed by the most distin-

guished musical artists of the day, would

draw money from stones, and New Yorkers

On Friday and Saturday next another claim-

ant upon the charitable and kind hearted will

present itself in the shape of a dramatic per-

formance for the benefit of the Sunnyside Hos-

of Mrs. James K. Geneie, Mrs. Douglas Robin-

son, Mrs. H. B. Holling, and Mrs. Hilborne

Roosevelt. The list of patronesses includes

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt,

and other prominent names. The play of "School" will be presented at the Berkeley

The friends of Miss Marie Torrance and Mr.

John Hudden were somewhat surprised to

read the autouncement of their marriage in

the morning papers on Triday, as no positive

intigation of their engagement or approach-

ing union had been generally circulated.

Grass Church chantry saw the happy event

celebrated, however, with the bride in her

travelling dress and only a handful of friends

na witnesses. A great many neople were saved

pendent proceeding, but the butchers and

nothing of the dectors who reap abundant

carvests from the cases of nervous prostra-

tion that succeed a fashionable wedding, will

Cards are out from Mr. Vanderbilt Allen for

the marriage of his daughter. Miss Marie

de Lex Allen to John Wilmerding, Jr., on

Thursday, March 24, at noon. As the cere-

mony will take place in the small Grace Church

chantry, the number of friends and relatives

From the present outlook Easter weddings

will be more numerous than was expected.

The marriage of Dr. Valentine Mott and Miss

icorge's Church on Thursday, April 21, and

Early Erving is appointed to take place in St.

invited must necessarily be small.

probably condemn it.

bakers and wedding cake makers, to say

a great deat of tass and trouble by this inde-

Lyceum with an excellent amnieur east.

Mrs. W. B. Cutting, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs.

notal and Baties' Shelter, under the directlo

can hardly be classed in that enterory.

f men. Mrs. Clarence Pell's Theatre Club had

ransported to Horrmann's Theatre.

roady to engage herself as a studio dancer.

and wounded was very heavy.

take refuge in the mountains during the heated term is far greater to-day than twenty years ago. The benefits of mounfore the Alps became the playground of to the mountains, and in the hot season thousands of dwellers in the lowlands sought the cool altitudes of their splendid hills.

Life would seem almost unendurable to many a European in India but for the resorts among the Himalayan footbills, where the sweltering summer months may be spent in comparative comfort. Much as we love our Catskills and Adirondacks, ries of life, as the mountains in many a

When Mr. Douglas Freshfield was Caucasus in 1890 he was very much surprised to find, high up in the mountains, humble Ossete tribesmen living in tents at the foot of the big ice rivers. Their vilaway in valleys covered with orchards and brilliant with sunflowers; and they had sought this sub-arctic region not for love of

There is, perhaps, only one place in the district moves up into the mountains during the summer and returns again to the

Let the succor be speedy: Very to by sears,
M. Lee due Thomas,

tursian Fumine Relief Commut. e. Red Cross U 680 Laxington avenue, New York. Manco 11.

# "Tue La," Says He,

Miss Erving's half brother, Mr. Edward N. Tatler, will be married to Miss Gardiner in the following week. Trees will be hardly yet in leaf at Newport on the 30th of April. when Mi-s Florence Griswold, the handsome daughter of Mr. John N. A. Griswold, is to be matried to Dr. Cross, surgeon in one of the crack regiments of her Majesty's service. A culpaise it is tarplace to represent a second he for personnels of the Majesty's service. A large number of celatives and friends will, of course, go up for the wedding, and an opportunity of the majesty's service. The second service is a second service in the second for the wedding, and an opportunity will thus occur for taking a survey of summer homes and planning to improve them. Among the weddings in the mouth of roses will be Miss chara weight's and Mr. Honry Tallet's, and the very quiet marriage of Miss van west and Mr. Giraud Foster. Miss Sailie It well dones is also to be married in June to the second for the early summer at Col. Gardiner's country seat on Gardiner's Island.

To itemetr the Mayer Stafe.

### To Mender the Maps Sufe. to our Fourther Top Box- be in your taste of the with summer heat, which stay-at-homes are

There Was No Janitor Then.

ether pleasant places in the far South. The will be slight? Is the conjusted with white 1 is now, 40,000 as of people may be here in 21st.

Where wall the dead to infreed, if bound they must be Yant as will be the number of the living, it was be Smail by the side of the buried dead.

When the secret copyry was problem as been graded as an expectation of the living, it was be Smail by the side of the buried dead.

When the secret copyry was problem as been graded as an expectation of the living and the buried dead.

When the secret copyry was problem as been graded as an expectation of the buried dead to buried dead.

Now there is a problem as the buried as a reader of the buried dead to be in the buried dead to be interested in the buried as a but to be in the buried dead to be in the buried dead to be interested in the buried as a but to be in the buried dead to be interested in the buried dead to be interested in the buried as a but to be in the buried dead to be interested in the buried as a but to be interested in the buried as a but to be in the buried as a but to be interested in the buried as a but to be interested in the buried as a but to be interested in the buried as a but to be interested in the buried as a but to be interested in the buried as a but to be interested in the buried as a but to be interested in the buried as a but to be interested in the buried as a but to be interested in the buried as a but to be interested in the buried as a but to be interested in the buried as a but to be interested in the buried as a but to be interested in the buried as a but to be interested in the buried as a but to be interested in the buried as a but to be interested in the buried as a but to be interested in the buried as a but to Northern colony at the luxurious Ponce de iters all day "in the open" and make the dreamy Louis dy. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Co per Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Blacque, are among the latest recent in the property of the latest recent in th Vanderblit has taken her granddaughters and

vening period of March winds, alternating